

In the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 25, through page 2, line 5, with the following amended paragraph:

Resins conventionally known to have the shape memorizing effect include polynorbornane, a styrene-butadiene copolymer, polyurethane and polyisoprene. The use of these resins has been limited since they can only be given the initial shape by thermal molding or chemical crosslinking. Further, resins shaped by thermal molding are not suitable for use at elevated temperatures and polyisoprene which is shaped by chemical crosslinking has the disadvantage that the shape-recovery temperature cannot be effectively controlled.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 1, with the following amended paragraph:

b') a mixture of two or more low-molecular weight compounds that have in their molecule one reactive double bond capable of copolymerization with the oligomer compound a) and that have a glass transition temperature, T_g, of at least 90°C after polymerization; and

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 26, through page 4, line 2, with the following amended paragraph:

The resin compositions can be applied to the shape part by any of the methods used to apply conventional solvent-type resins. Instead of being applied to shaped parts, the liquid resins may be coated onto or placed between various supports such as plastic films and paper.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 16, through page 5, line 2, with the following amended paragraph:

Examples of the simple urethane adduct b) as a component of the resin composition (2) include a compound having two molecules of hydroxyethyl acrylate reacted to one molecule of isophorone diisocyanate (the compound is hereunder referred to as TA). It is known to combine

compound IA with diesters of polycarboxylic acids and use the combinations as adhesive compositions but such use differs from the one contemplated by the present invention.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 25, through page 6, line 3, with the following amended paragraph:

Various formulations of the resin composition (1) were prepared using urethane acrylate (UX 4101 of Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd.) or urethane acrylate (UV 7700B of the Nippon Synthetic Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.) as oligomer compound a), and low-molecular weight compounds that were capable of copolymerizing with the oligomer compound a) (for their names, see Table 1).

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 1, with the following amended paragraph:

As is clear from Tables 2 and 3, monomer b) has to be a monofunctional low-molecular weight compound having a glass transition temperature, T_g , of at least 90°C after polymerization. If monofunctional monomers having T_g of lower than 90°C are used, the resulting cured films have low Young's moduli and cannot be deformed permanently. If polyfunctional monomers are used, the Young's modulus increases and the cured films become brittle. The tensile strength of cured films is also related closely to T_g after polymerization and it was apparent that satisfactory tensile strength could not be attained when monofunctional monomers of low T_g were used.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 1, with the following amended paragraph:

As Table 4, shows, the addition of compound b) to urethane acrylate UV 7700B contributed higher Young's modulus and tensile strength but the decrease in elongation was not substantial and the resulting cured films had the desired shape-memorizing effect. The unique effect of compound b) will become apparent by comparison with the UV 7700B/HDDA system shown in Table 3. The addition of HDDA to UV 7700B caused considerable drop in elongation

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and the cured films became brittle. Many varieties of shape-memorizing films can be produced by adding compound b) and monofunctional monomers to UX 4101.